

DEENING GUILTY

The Wretch Still Keeps His Air of Bravado.

It Is Thought He Will Weaken When the Halter Is Drawn.

Is This Monster Jack the Ripper?—The Civilized World Anxiously Awaits the Answer—The Belief Is Gaining That at Last He Is Caught.

MELBOURNE, April 8.—Notwithstanding the fact that the jury that was investigating into the death of the Mrs. Deening, who was murdered at her home at Windsor, a suburb of this city, Wednesday returned a verdict of wilful murder against her husband, Deening Thursday shows the same characteristics that have marked him since his arrest. The verdict does not seem to affect him in the least, and he is in turn "jocular or insolent." The more the man is studied the deeper becomes the belief of many persons that he is utterly without conscience and equally devoid of fear. Those who have studied him closely, however, think that his conduct is mere bravado, and that when he finds the noose tightening about his neck, he will become an abject coward. All his known murders have been of women and children, and though it is said he has killed men, every one believes that, if he has, he has done it through treachery, striking them from behind in the dark.

Every day evidence comes to light to show the character of the man, and it is a matter of surprise, cunning though he was, that he should have pursued his career of crime so long undetected. A man who worked with Deening ten years ago stated that he was then known among his fellow-workers as a vindictive and treacherous character and that he went by the nickname of "The Demon."

At the inquest, the name of the wife of the murderer, together with those of his four children, found under the floor at Rain Hill, near Liverpool, was mentioned at the hearing for the first time, and she was identified by witnesses by means of a photograph.

LONDON, April 7.—Dinham villa, the building in which Deening perpetrated the murder of his wife and four children, is to be demolished. Mrs. Hayes, the owner, says: "I could not expect people to again occupy the building." A dress-maker, of London, has identified the portrait of Deening as that of a man who, in the autumn of 1888, was paying attentions to her with a view to matrimony. He showed great excitement over the "ripper" murders, and left her company two hours before the murder of Mrs. Chapman, whose body was found in Hanbury street, Whitechapel, on the morning of September 8, 1888.

The dress-maker says that the time Deening left her company on the evening of September 7, was about an hour before the time at which medical testimony at the inquest indicated that the Chapman woman was murdered. A few days after the crime Deening disappeared, and she never saw him again.

New York Builders Resume Work.

NEW YORK, April 8.—As a result of the settlement between the Pelham Road Hoisting Co., and the board of walking delegates of the building trades, about 4,000 mechanics resumed work Thursday morning. The strike was owing to the company's employment of non-union men. The company has suspended the non-union men for an indefinite period. Before 10 o'clock all the men on strike had returned to work.

Another Man Altogether.

PORTLAND, Me., April 8.—A commercial traveler, who went by the name of Watson, died in a hotel in Rockland last week and all efforts to find any friends or relatives failed. It is now stated that he has been identified as a Gen. Steadman, said to have been a noted cavalry officer during the war, who fell into disgrace and disappeared.

Confederate Reunion at New Orleans.

DALLAS, Tex., April 8.—Fifty-five hundred confederate veterans, including women and children have left Dallas for the reunion at New Orleans—three thousand went by the Central and Southern Pacific and 2,500 by the Texas and Pacific. About one thousand more left Thursday.

Kansas Delegates for Cleveland.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 8.—Up to date nearly half of the 106 counties in Kansas have held their democratic conventions to send delegates to the state convention, at Salina, April 10. Every county so far as heard from is for Cleveland, and many instructed their delegates to vote for him.

Cornell to Have a Summer Course.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 8.—Cornell university announces an innovation and new departure. Following the example of some other universities, summer courses will be offered here this year. Its libraries, laboratories and museums being opened during a part of the summer vacation.

Book-keeper Robs a Bank.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The banking house of Dix & Phyllo has been robbed of nearly \$70,000 by Oscar Creamer, assistant book-keeper, and two confederates. Of this amount \$53,000 has been recovered. Creamer has left the country.

Bridge Span Swept Away.

OTTUMWA, Ia., April 8.—High water has swept away one span of the new \$75,000 bridge being built across the Des Moines river here. Seven workmen went down with the timbers, and were rescued with great difficulty.

A Terrible Mistake.

ALLIANCE, O., April 8.—Herbert Stuckey, of Paris, near here, while moving household goods, drank from the wrong jug, taking two swallows of concentrated lye. He is in great agony and can not recover.

Free Wool Bill Passes the House.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The free wool bill has passed the house—yeas 193, nays 90.

CONDENSED NEWS

Gathered From Different Parts of the Country by Telegraph.

Eugene Canfield, a millionaire, of Fairhaven, Wash., died of apoplexy. He was formerly state senator from Wayne county, Ill.

A lump of coal weighing 600 pounds was recently rafted down the Licking river, Ky., and will be taken to the World's fair.

The president Thursday afternoon dismissed from office C. M. Levy, appraiser at San Francisco, for complicity in courthouse frauds.

A decision in the Boyd-Thayer gubernatorial contest, in Nebraska, has been handed in which gives Boyd undisputed possession of the chair.

A St. Petersburg dispatch in the North German Gazette speaks of peasants in Kiefa selling their children for a few roubles prior to emigrating.

Armour & Co., of Chicago, have instituted 91 suits to recover \$1,155,000 from various railroads in the country for overcharges under the interstate commerce legislation.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate to be postmasters: Ohio—W. F. Albright, Eaton; Richard L. Tenlin, Calla. Indiana—Henry Schrage, Whiting.

Corrected returns from Rhode Island give Brown (R.) a majority of 186 and a plurality of 2,047, in a total vote of 54,746, which is 10,000 more than was ever cast at any previous election.

The large lumber yard and building of John Stevens at Cynthia, Ky., was destroyed by fire Thursday morning. Loss \$18,000; insurance, \$15,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The supervision of immigration affairs has been transferred from Assistant Secretary Nettleton to Assistant Secretary Spaulding. The change was made at the request of Mr. Nettleton.

Stanton J. Peelle, of Indiana, recently appointed judge of the court of claims, to succeed Judge Scofield, was sworn in by Chief Justice Richardson Thursday, and took his place upon the bench.

The Ohio senate Thursday afternoon passed Mr. Gear's bill prohibiting the entering of "rings in horse races." It makes the offense punishable by imprisonment in jail six months or in the penitentiary from one to three years, and a fine of any amount not exceeding \$1,000.

The London Telegraph, in an article which it publishes about Deening, says: "While going under the name of Williams, Deening courted a girl living at Volla-ham, New South Wales. The girl died suddenly and mysteriously, and it is now believed that she was murdered by Deening."

The senate devoted some time Thursday to a debate on a motion to appropriate \$100,000 for the G. A. R. encampment, to be held in Washington this year. Some of the senators, including Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, thought that the people of Washington should foot the bill, having invited the veterans to come there. The matter went over without action.

THE MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 8.
FLOUR—Winter patent \$4.45; fancy \$4.90; @4.25; family, \$3.25; extra, \$2.95; low grade, \$2.25; spring patent, \$4.65; @4.50; spring, \$4.10; @4.30; buckwheat, \$3.75; @3.60; rye flour, \$4.50; @4.40; spring wheat flour, \$2.90; @2.85 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT—Although offerings were more liberal there was a good demand and the market was fairly steady at \$2.90 for No. 2 red, buyers bidding the inside figure; No. 3 red was quoted at \$2.87.

CORN—The market was firm with light offerings. No. 2 mixed was in good demand and brought 42c; No. 2 white selling at the same price. Ear corn was quiet at \$2.43c for primo samples.

OATS—The market ruled firm, receipts being light and the inquiry moderate. No. 2 white held at \$2.35c and No. 2 mixed at \$2.31c.

RYE—The market was quiet and steady for No. 2 at \$2.87c, prime samples being offered at the outside price.

CATTLE—Shippers: Good to choice, \$3.75; 4.25; common to fair, \$3.00; 3.50; Oxen: Good to choice, \$2.00; 2.25; common to fair, \$1.75; 2.00; select butcher, \$2.00; 2.25; fair to good, \$2.25; 2.50; common, \$2.00; 2.25; Hefers: Good to choice heavy, \$3.25; 3.75; fair to good light, \$2.75; 3.00.

HOGS—Select heavy and prime butcher, \$4.50; 4.75; fair to good packing, \$4.25; 4.50; common and rough, \$3.50; 4.00; fair to good light, \$4.25; 4.50; fat pigs, \$3.75; 4.25; common, \$3.00; 3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—Clipped, \$3.00; 3.25; unshorn, \$2.50; 3.00. Lambs—Common to fair, \$4.50; 5.00; good to choice, \$5.75; 6.25; spring lambs, \$6.00; 6.50.

NEW YORK, April 8.

WHEAT—Opened strong at 4c advance, and further advanced 1/2c by noon. No. 2 red winter, 90 1/2c cash; April, 90c.

CORN—Strong and 1/4c higher: No. 2 mixed, 51 1/2c cash; April, 49c.

OATS—Dull: No. 2 mixed, 35 1/2c cash; May, 34 1/2c.

RYE—Steady, with demand moderate at 82 1/2c.

BAILEY—Dull and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH, April 8.

CATTLE—Market slow; all through consignments, no cattle shipped to New York.

HOGS—Market dull; all grades, \$4.70; 4.90; 2 cars of hogs shipped to New York.

SHEEP—Market slow; prices unchanged.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

WHEAT—Firm: No. 2 red spot, 97 1/2c; April, 97c; steamer No. 2 red, 88 1/2c; 89c.

CORN—Quiet: mixed spot April and May 40c; steamer mixed, 42c asked.

OATS—Firmly held: No. 2 white western, 36 1/2c; No. 2 mixed do, 34 1/2c; 35c.

RYE—Easier: No. 2, 85 1/2c; 87c.

CHICAGO, April 8.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Cash quotation: Flour slow and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 80 1/2c; No. 3 spring wheat, 74 1/2c; No. 2 red, 80 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 40 1/2c; No. 3, 38 1/2c; No. 2 oats, 28 1/2c; No. 3, 26 1/2c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 28c; No. 3 white, 26 1/2c; No. 2 rye, 75c; No. 2 barley, 55c; No. 3, f. o. b., 72 1/2c; No. 4, f. o. b., 35 1/2c; No. 1 flaxseed, 29 1/2c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

WHEAT—Steamer, No. 2 red in export elevator 90 1/2c; No. 2 red do 91 1/2c; No. 2 97 1/2c; 98 1/2c; May, 92 1/2c; 93 1/2c.

CORN—Opened strong and higher, ear lots firm, no lot firm, with moderate demand; No. 4 mixed on track 46c; No. 3 in export elevator, 45 1/2c; steamer in do 45 1/2c; No. 2 mixed in grain depot 48c; No. 2 yellow in elevator 48 1/2c; and do May, 46 1/2c; No. 2 mixed April, 46 1/2c; 47c.

OATS—Car lots firm; but demand moderate: No. 2 white, 29 1/2c; No. 2 white, 28c; 29 1/2c; choice, No. 2 white, 28c; No. 2 white April, 27 1/2c; 28c.

TOLEDO, O., April 8.

WHEAT—Active and steady: No. 2 cash April, 91c; May, 91 1/2c; June, 89 1/2c; July, 88 1/2c; August, 87c.

OATS—Quiet: cash, 31 1/2c.

RYE—Dull: cash, 80c.

CLOVER—Dull and firm; prime cash, 27 1/2c.

HEAVY RAINS

Cause Immense Destruction in the Cloudy South.

Sudden and Furious Waters Descend Upon Rome, Ga.

Making the Second Baptism of the Season—The City Shut In on Every Side—It Is Now an Assured Fact That the City Will Build Levees.

ROME, Ga., April 8.—A terrific storm broke over this city on Tuesday night, and the rain has since been incessant, converting mountain streams into roaring avalanches. The country for miles around is submerged, and the whole business portion of the city is from two to six feet under water.

The suddenness and terrible fury of the storm gave no one warning. Cattle, horses and human beings were carried down the rivers from points above Rome, and only the perfect operation of the weather signal bureau and the telegraphic reports from the mountains saved the people of Rome from a total destruction of their property. Two colored men were drowned while removing lumber in boats Thursday morning. Beyond these no loss of life is reported. All communication is cut off, and there is no getting in or out of Rome by rail, and the telegraph wires on the Marietta and Georgia railroad are down, and washouts have occurred on the Richmond and Danville and East Tennessee roads. Thousands of bales of cotton and merchandise and household effects are piled up on the hillsides, the people having been at work for the past twenty-four hours moving their belongings to places of safety.

The municipal authorities and citizens are responding liberally to a subscription for the people of the poorer classes whose houses were flooded, and it will not be necessary to call for outside help. The rainfall since Tuesday night has been about eight inches—the heaviest in any two days in the history of the state. It has now ceased raining, and Rome presents a Venetian scene, thousands of people being out in boats in the principal streets. This is the second time that Rome is under a baptism of water.

Here two rivers—the Etowah and Oostanaula—flow together, forming the Oosa, which runs to the Gulf of Mexico. The two first rivers are narrow mountain streams, swift and blue in their normal state, swifter and uglier when the rains swell them. In 1886, a large area of Rome was visited by the largest and costliest flood it has ever known.

The loss in dollars was a terrible strain on the pockets of those whose property was in the flood district. Since then there have been three floods—one in 1888 and two this year, the first one in last January. The present deluge does not promise to be quite so costly as its immediate predecessor, though scores of merchants, including all the big wholesale houses and cotton warehouses hurriedly moved out their goods to high grounds. Many families also fled from the water and sought safety on the hills. These constantly recurring floods, causing a cessation of business right in the heart of the city, a temporary but unpleasant and costly breaking up of homes, a stoppage of trains, mails and traffic, have at last aroused the citizens of Rome to a realization of the fact that they have been paying too dearly for the whistle in the form of boating about the streets and excusable hilarity, and so Thursday afternoon the largest meeting of leading and representative citizens of the town ever held in its history gathered in the city hall for the purpose of putting into immediate operation the law enacted by the last legislature authorizing the building of levees. The levees will be built. That is an assured fact. Rome will probably shake hands with her last flood when this one creeps out of her streets.

The Ohio Legislature.
COLUMBUS, April 8.—SENATE.—The Llewellyn labor bill passed the senate and is now a law. It insures to employees the right to belong to labor organizations without danger of losing their situations. The bill provides that any corporation, firm or individual who shall prevent or attempt to coerce an employee from being a member of a union or other labor organization shall be subject to a fine of \$50 and imprisonment for one year. The senate passed a triangular judgment bill of considerable importance. It is by Mr. Richards, of Portage, and as originally introduced and passed by the house, provided for the election of one additional common pleas judge in the second subdivision of the ninth judicial district, consisting of Portage, Trumbull, and Mahoning counties. In the senate Mr. Richards had introduced a bill authorizing the election of an additional judge in the first subdivision of the third judicial district, comprising Allen, Auglaize, Shelby and Mercer counties.

HOUSE.—The house took up the Hubbard amendment resolution and amended by fixing April 18 as the day for final adjournment of the session, and then adopted it. A motion to reconsider was made and voted down in order to elench the matter. The house agreed to the senate amendment to the Taylor bill, providing for the appointment of two chief oil inspectors, and it is to all political purposes a law. The house took a long turn at the Garber bill, the occasion being that of the third reading of Mr. James' bill to repeal that portion of the law applying to county recorders. A vote was taken and the bill was declared lost.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—For Tennessee and Kentucky—Generally fair; cooler by Friday; northwest winds.

For West Virginia and Ohio—Generally fair; cooler by Friday night; northwest winds.

For Indiana—Fair, much cooler, northwest winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Generally fair; cooler, northwest winds.

Advance in Barley.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Under large speculative orders buyer season's barley advanced Thursday on the call board from \$1.05 1/2 per cental to \$1.10 1/2, closing for the day at \$1.10. Over forty-nine hundred tons were sold.

Ives-Slosson Billiard Match.

CHICAGO, April 8.—May 1 is the date finally set for the Ives-Slosson billiard match. The contest will take place in Central Music hall in this city.

WOOL GOING UP.

The Advance Abroad Puts Strength in the Market Everywhere.

Boston, April 8.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says editorially this morning concerning the advance in wool in the London market. "For the first time in many months the announcement is received of an animated and advancing wool market in London. Such news we regard as significant: If this advance abroad is sustained, firmer prices for domestic wool may be seen, because of the increasing prominence which foreign wool has assumed in our markets recently, the absence of any excessive accumulations of domestic stock at the seaboard and the fact that interior markets are so well cleaned up. Whether this advance abroad will be sustained is beyond our province to prognosticate. The present condition of affairs seemed to indicate continued strength."

OFF FOR AFRICA.

Arkansas Blacks Going Where They Will Be Treated White.

GURDON, Ark., April 8.—The Negro inhabitants of this county (Clark) are secretly planning for an exodus to the far parts of Africa. Many prominent colored farmers and propertyholders have advertised their property for sale, and it has been announced among them that immediately after the necessary preparations have been made their exit will be made. The Negro preachers are largely responsible for the many queer notions that are adopted by the race of late. The burning of Ed. Coy, the Texarkana ravisher has been the theme of discussion by various colored exhorters. Their appeals have produced the desired effect, it seems for now they are bent on passage to Africa, where as they allege, they shall all stand on equal footing and no lynchings or burnings shall await them.

Partial Victory for Mrs. McElrath.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8.—The case of Mary McElrath against the Elyton Land Co., being a suit by the heirs of one Timmons for 100 acres of land in the corporate limits of Birmingham was decided by the jury Thursday. The verdict awards to the heirs the least valuable forty acres, lying near the base of Red mountain and containing some of the handsomest private residences in the city. It is valued at \$216,500 and the accrued rentals at \$15,000. An appeal will be taken to the new court of appeals and from there to the supreme court. Both sides are dissatisfied, and both will appeal.

German Exports Decreased.

BERLIN, April 8.—Trade statistics which have just been published show that the total exports from Germany to the United States during the present year have largely decreased as compared with those for the corresponding period last year. In the Berlin consulate district the decrease for the first quarter of 1892 amounts to 8,000,000 marks, as compared with the same quarter of 1891, and in the Hamburg district, 5,000,000 marks. In a few districts there has been for the period mentioned an increase registered amounting in Hanover to \$1,000 marks, in Posen, 280,000 marks in Dresden, 560,000 marks, and in Gera, 600,000 marks.

Smokeless Powder Test.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 8.—Further experiments were made with the navy smokeless powder at the naval ordnance proving ground, Indian Head. The powder used in the trial was made expressly for the six-inch navy guns. A charge of 21 pounds of the smokeless powder gave a projectile weighing 100 pounds a velocity of 2,310 feet per second, with a chamber pressure of only 14.4 tons to the square inch. The result is considered better than any obtained with the French powder, the best of the foreign smokeless powders, so far as published reports indicate.

Dynamites' Doings.

PARIS, April 8.—A Roubaix telegram says that while a workman named Caboulet was examining a tin box which he had found near a large distillery there, the contents of the box exploded and the man was seriously wounded. An infernal machine has been found in the house of a factory owner at Bourmies. Public alarm over the anarchist outrages is reviving. The box sent to Prefect of Police Loze recently proved to be an infernal machine. The wife of a policeman stationed at Angers received a menacing letter prior to the explosion outrage there.

Murderer Miller Surrenders.

SOMERSET, Pa., April 8.—Wm. C. Miller, one of the moonshiners who murdered old man Hockstetter for giving the secrets of the gang away to the United States revenue officers, has been captured and is now safely lodged in the jail here. The capture was made without bloodshed, the moonshiner terror of Laurel Ridge tamely surrendering without a shot being fired. The credit of the arrest is due to Revenue officer Fisher, whose persistent and dogged pursuit of the murderers made Miller's life a burden and so he quietly surrendered. An armed party of fifteen men started out Thursday morning to capture Pritts, the other murderer.

French Veterans Meet Queen Victoria.

HYERES, France, April 8.—Queen Victoria has received, at Costabella, a number of French sailors who served in the Crimean war. In a short address she made to them her majesty said: "I am happy to meet the companions of my brave soldiers. Your presence recalls to us ineffaceable memories." The veterans presented a bouquet to the queen, who conversed with them in French, and left delighted for the reception accorded them.

Ohio's Wheat Crop.

COLUMBUS, O., April 8.—The first state crop bulletin of the season was issued Thursday. The average condition of growing wheat in Ohio is 69 per cent. of a full average. Twenty-three per cent. of the crop of 1891 is estimated to be still in the hands of the farmers.

Several People Hurt in a Collision.

MT. VERNON, O., April 8.—Several people were badly hurt in a collision between a freight and a passenger train near here. The cause of the collision was "Flagman forgot his orders."

COLUMBUS' FLEET.

Recent Investigation Concerning the Discoverer's Ships.

Interesting Particulars of the Great Voyager's Equipment Gleaned from Ancient Documents Found in Spain.

Europe and America vie with each other at the present time in presenting to the world interesting facts, gleaned from researches in connection with Christopher Columbus and the discovery of this country, the commemoration of which is soon to be celebrated. The Austrian Maritime Review has recently published a very interesting illustrated article, the result of investigations that have been made, particularly in Spain, in order to ascertain beyond doubt the exact type and maritime value of the three ships that brought the great explorer to the boundaries of a new continent. These ships, as we already know, were called "caravels," but only the latest researches have gained for us the knowledge that this name did not apply to any particular class of vessel.

The Spaniards used the word "Carabela," which they borrowed from the Frankonian tongue, and which has its root in the Greek word "Karati," to designate ships that bore not the slightest resemblance to each other, either in construction or capacity.

The investigators gathered all possible proofs that could be furnished either by the admiral's diary, particularly the log book, and the sketches which Columbus published through Juan de la Cosa, his pilot, besides many ancient documents pertaining to this subject. This thoroughness on the part of the investigators has enabled them to furnish to the marine painter Rafael Manleon the means for executing an aquarell, representing the fleet of Columbus.

The three vessels were the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta. The dimensions of the Santa Maria were as follows: Length of keel, fifty-eight feet; between perpendiculars, seventy feet; displacement of tonnage, from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty. The crew numbered no more than ninety men at any time, and the ship was able to carry sufficient water and provisions for them. The admiral's diary speaks of the size of his lifeboat, but treats the armament only superficially. It mentions, for example, that December 30 the admiral caused to be fired "una Lombardaya una Espingarda." The latter of these arms is very well known, while the former is a cannon of small caliber used in Lombardy. The tackle of the Santa Maria was that of a small three-master with five single sails. The mainmast had a scuttle, which the sketches show to have been round, like a basket. The general form of the hull was that which was common to the round vessels of that age. In the stern the ship carried a large cabin-house, with a small one in the bow.

The seaworthiness of the Santa Maria was excellent. The admiral's diary speaks thus of it: "The vessel behaved splendidly in bad weather; it traveled with the swiftness of a good flyer." It was the same with the other ships, and the log records often fifteen Italian miles an hour, which is equal to eleven nautical miles, a speed that was very good for the vessels of that age.

The dimensions of the other two vessels are not recorded, but the sketches and designs describe them as of smaller size. The Nina resembled the Santa Maria; the Pinta carried triangular sails, which were replaced with square ones after the first stop at the Canaries. Each vessel carried the Castilian flag on its mainmast, and the flag of the admiral on its mizzenmast. The Aragonian arms were excluded by order of the queen, because Aragon refused to participate in defraying the expenses of the expedition. The admiral's flag was a white standard with a green cross between two crowned letters, F and I, the initials of Ferdinand and Isabella. A cross was also painted on every sail of the ships, a custom adopted by the Spaniards and Portuguese to distinguish their fleets from those of the infidels. A canvas, found in the museum of Madrid, representing the landing of the admiral's fleet at San Salvador, and executed by the painter Brugada, corresponds fully with the descriptions set forth by the Australian Maritime Review.

CAPE COLONY'S PLAN.

A Unique Exhibit Proposed for the Exposition.

Chief Allison is in receipt of an application from the commission from Cape Colony for an allotment of three thousand to three thousand and five hundred square feet in the manufacturing building. This is in addition to the exhibit to be made by the Colony in the mining building. It is proposed to divide the exhibit into four courts: The first will embrace a display of ostrich feathers in the rough and dressed states, and a number of stuffed ostriches in full plumage, ostrich eggs, and the process of incubation. The second will show fleeces of wool and mohair in show cases, maps and statistics of the colony, stuffed Angora goats, etc. In the third court will be specimens of native production in skins, minerals, vegetables, etc. The fourth court will exhibit curiosities in the shape of Kaffir ornaments, keresses made of skins, weapons, beads, etc.

It is proposed to erect a small Kaffir hut to be used as an office for the commission, and a Malay man and wife in native costume will be imported as caretakers. In addition it is expected to bring over a real Bushman and a Hottentot, who will also be in native costume subject to the regulations of the exposition.

Romance and Reality.

"George," she said, "if you must go (the hour was one in the morning) promise me one thing."

"I will, dearest," he replied. "What is it?"

"Stop and tell the butcher to send us up some lamb chops for breakfast."

And so they parted.—Judge.

HUMAN FREAKS.

Misshapen Beings Who Are Exhibited Gains.

There is no business more thoroughly cut and dried than that of the exhibition of freaks. Freaks are born, not made. Of course there are imitation freaks, just as there are imitation coins, but they have no real value. Every genuine freak, says the New York World, is known to every museum manager and rival freak in the country and has a definite standing. Their traveling life is not dissimilar to the average actor's, and their conversation is very like that of the barnstormer. It usually consists of startling facts, such as "Stewart, the truncated fraction of humanity, is playing in C" and that "the elect Palmer, the magnet Friday last while sh Hoboken and she w lars in consequence, freaks—indeed, they cases be called clare freaks—fixed salary for which they exhibit, their misshapen selves, and breathe the foul air of the museum for twelve hours a day. The salaries seldom fall below twenty-five dollars for a good freak and frequently run up as high as fifty dollars. Millie Christine, the two-headed nightingale, who was a contemporary of Booth and Barrett, and occupied about the same position in the freak business as they did in the theatrical firmament, is said to have received four hundred dollars per week. There are, of course, occasional such as the "Freak of the Week," who are regarded as interlopers and do no real pos among the article.

OPPOSED AN EMPEROR.

The Kaiser Prevented from Going Up to a Balloon.

During his visit to Helligoland the German emperor, wishing to see the fortification of the island, gave a balloon which is kept for the purpose. Against this project, says the Times, the emperor's brother-in-law, officers protested, alleging that emperor should not risk his personal safety in a balloon, even as a captive one. The emperor still persisted, when Gen. Von Hahnke placed himself bodily in his sovereign's way, blocking the path, and at the same time declared that a law of Prussia forbade the emperor to risk his person unnecessarily, or "travel outside of Europe" without the permission of the upper branch of the Prussian legislature. The emperor would violate this law, he declared, if he ascended in the balloon.